



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox.—Week ended April 2. Cases: Varallo Pombia (Novara) 1, Adro (Brescia) 1, Mariano (Bergamo) 4, Viterbo (Rome) 2, Andria (Bari) 35, Reggio Calabria 1, Canolo 7, Gerace Superiore 17, Polistena 3, Rizziconia 26, Anola (Reggio Calabria) 1.

MEXICO.

Reports from Veracruz—Sanitary conditions—Recent sanitary work—Smallpox present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacobs reports, April 3 and 12:

Week ended April 4, 1908. The sanitary and health conditions of Veracruz and surrounding country are fair.

I have been unable to find mosquitoes on any of the ships inspected and have noticed but few in the city, *Stegomyia calopus* being the only kind found. There has been little rain in the past few months, which accounts in part for the small number of mosquitoes.

A great deal of sanitary work, such as paving, filling in low lands, and putting in a sewerage system, has been done recently.

One case of smallpox was reported April 1, a resident of the city. The authorities state that all precautions are being taken.

April 12. The general sanitary condition of the city is good. Much sanitary work has been done. A sewerage system has been put in, and many of the streets have been repaved with asphalt, and the streets are kept in fairly clean condition.

On inspection no water containers of any kind were found. One water barrel for drinking purposes was found under one of the sheds of a warehouse, but it contained no mosquito larvæ. It is emptied several times daily by the large number of laborers drinking from it.

The only persons remaining on or near the piers at night are the watchmen and customs guards and a relief at the pilot station. Occasionally some loading of ships is done at night, but no one lives permanently in this locality.

The made ground at Veracruz being chiefly sand, there is little chance for water stagnating, as the rains soak in rapidly. Where it does stagnate it is covered with oil to prevent mosquitoes breeding in it. The few uneven places are gradually being filled in.

Since my arrival there has been almost constantly a stiff breeze blowing from the sea, and I have found no mosquitoes of any kind on the piers, in the warehouses, cars, or on the ships I have inspected.

The sanitary affairs of the city and harbor are administered by a board composed of the city engineer, the medical officer of the port, and four city physicians, and a corps of sanitary inspectors and laborers.

The city is divided into districts, each one under the charge of one of the physicians. All houses in which infectious diseases occur, including tuberculosis and pernicious and remittent malarial fever, are disinfected.

Houses are inspected and cisterns and water receptacles are oiled with fair regularity.

There is considerable sickness in the city, the death rate being over 50 per 1,000. The prevailing diseases are tuberculosis, intestinal disorders, and the various forms of malarial fever. The death rate from pernicious and remittent malarial fever is very high, but conditions are very much better than they were some years ago.

From November 1, 1907, to April 8, 1908, there were 60 deaths from pernicious malarial fever, 27 from remittent malarial fever, 233 from tuberculosis, and 11 from measles. The latter disease has been present to a considerable extent for several months.

During the latter part of March, 1908, 3 cases of smallpox were reported, originating among the Yaqui Indian prisoners brought from the interior. April 1 a case was reported in a resident of this city. All were immediately isolated and every precaution was taken.

Vaccination is compulsory, and there is little danger of smallpox spreading in the city as nearly every person has been vaccinated during the past three months.

The last case of yellow fever was reported September 5, 1907.

I have found but few mosquitoes, chiefly *Stegomyia calopus*. *Anopheles* are present in the suburbs, but not very numerous. Most of the malarial cases are found in these localities.

There is little sickness of any kind at interior points along the Veracruz and Pacific Railroad.

There is no quarantine here against Cuba or any South or Central American port.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows:

Week ended April 7. Present officially estimated population, 2,800. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Very few mosquitoes. Those present are chiefly *Culex fatigans* and *Stegomyia calopus*. Unusual amount and frequency of rain.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Apr. 4	Imperator	New Orleans	22	12	0

April 4. The health conditions of this port and of the adjacent villages and towns are very good. No contagious diseases existed here or in the surrounding country, and none had appeared during the months elapsing since the close of the last quarantine season. The sanitary conditions of this and other places in the vicinity have been good. Much rain has fallen since the 1st of January and continues. During the wet season the town is always in much better sanitary condition than it is in the dry months. There has been no dry season thus far.

Nothing has been accomplished toward sanitation since my last stay in Bluefields. Tanks and water barrels are numerous and are not screened; closet vaults are not oiled. It is the intention of the governor to compel the screening of cisterns, etc.

Mosquitoes are present in very small numbers. The few observed are chiefly *Culex fatigans* and the *Stegomyia calopus*. The scarcity of mosquitoes may be attributed to the frequent rains that prevent the long standing of water and cause the constant overflow of the tanks, cisterns, etc. This carries away and destroys the larvæ. The